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# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



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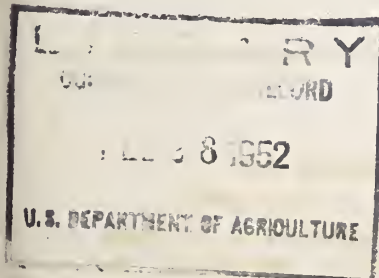
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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

FEBRUARY 18, 1952



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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## L A T E N E W S

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Canadian hog numbers on December 1, 1951 totaled 6,498,000 head, about 20 percent above the December, 1950 estimate of 5,419,000 head. The increase was general in all classes.

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Exports of cotton from the United States in December totaled 974,000 running bales, making 2,863,000 bales for August-December, 1951. The December total included 176,000 bales to India, 152,000 to Japan, 113,000 to the United Kingdom, 82,000 to Belgium, 76,000 to France, 72,000 to Italy, 56,000 to Western Germany, 42,000 to the Netherlands, 42,000 to Canada, and 38,000 to Spain. (A more complete report will be published in Foreign Crops and Markets of February 25).

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United States exports of cotton linters in December amounted to 28,000 running bales, making a total of 72,000 bales for August-December.

### FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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WORLD PRODUCTION OF FATS AND OILS AT RECORD LEVEL 1/

World production in 1951 of the principal fats, oils, and oil-seeds--all in terms of fat and oil--is estimated at a record 25,850,000 short tons. This is an increase of nearly 2 million tons from 1950, or 8 percent. Compared with prewar, world production is indicated to be up 13 percent. Thus, for the first time since the war, output of fats and oils was sufficiently great to restore the world's per capita supply to approximately the prewar level.

The restoration of per capita supply to about the prewar level is perhaps the most significant development of recent years. However, world trade in 1951 remained below prewar and may decline slightly in 1952. The estimated trade for 1951 is 6,290,000 tons compared with 6,537,000 prewar and a tentative forecast of around 6,000,000 tons for 1952. This indicates a somewhat changed pattern of distribution of world supplies with marked increases in some areas and continued deficits in terms of prewar in others. In fact, fats and oils were still rationed in a number of countries at the end of 1951 2/.

## PRODUCTION ESTIMATES

Edible vegetable oils, estimated at 8,955,000 tons, represent slightly more than one-third of the total 1951 production (Table 1). And this group of oils accounts for the bulk of the increase in total world production compared with 1950--mainly as the result of the Mediterranean olive oil output which is up 870,000 tons from 1950. Other important increases are cottonseed oil and sunflower seed oil. The United States accounts for most of the cottonseed oil increase of some 300,000 tons. Sunflower seed oil is up sharply, largely because of expanded production in Argentina.

Total production of palm oils is estimated at 3,980,000 tons, up 7 percent from 1950 and 10 percent above prewar. The increase here is entirely in coconut oil and resulted from a sharply expanded output of copra in Indonesia, and to a lesser extent to increases in the Philippines and Ceylon.

Industrial oils are estimated at 3,115,000 tons for 1951--down slightly from 1949 and 1950 but 7 percent above prewar. Linseed oil, however, which accounts for most of the recent decrease in this group, was below prewar in 1951. The smaller output is explained mainly by a sharp reduction in Argentina's flaxseed crop, and a substantial reduction in the United States.

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1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

2/ For example, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, and Spain; also Poland, Czechoslovakia and other Iron Curtain countries.

Table 1 - FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS: Estimated world production, 1951 with comparisons

(1,000 short tons)

Commodity	Total in fat or oil equivalent			
	Average 1935-39 1/	1949 1/	1950 1/	1951 2/
Edible vegetable oils: 3/				
Cottonseed.....	1,720	1,622	1,500	1,820
Peanut.....	1,660	1,930	1,940	1,965
Soybean.....	1,355	1,515	1,950	1,910
Sunflower.....	620	965	835	1,020
Olive.....	960	1,173	605	1,475
Sesame.....	720	775	775	765
Total.....	7,035	7,980	7,605	8,955
Palm oils: 4/				
Coconut.....	2,130	1,920	1,990	2,285
Palm kernel.....	410	445	480	435
Palm.....	1,060	1,165	1,215	1,215
Babassu kernel.....	30	40	50	45
Total.....	3,630	3,570	3,735	3,980
Industrial oils: 3/				
Linseed.....	1,145	1,220	1,146	1,075
Castor bean.....	200	220	230	225
Rapeseed.....	1,330	1,657	1,680	1,660
Oiticica.....	10	8	14	9
Tung.....	150	115	125	140
Perilla seed.....	65	5	5	6
Total.....	2,900	3,225	3,200	3,115
Animal fats:				
Butter (fat content)...	3,980	3,250	3,330	3,400
Lard.....	2,750	2,780	2,970	3,250
Tallow and greases.....	1,590	2,160	2,265	2,235
Total.....	8,320	8,190	8,565	8,885
Marine oils:				
Whale.....	545	420	425	430
Sperm whale.....	30	70	55	90
Fish (including liver)...	500	310	375	395
Total.....	1,075	800	855	915
Estimated world total	22,960	23,765	23,960	25,850

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ In the case of vegetable oilseeds, oil production has been estimated by assuming for each of the various crops that a certain proportion was crushed for oil. The years shown refer to the years in which the seed was produced and not necessarily when the oil was extracted.

4/ Estimated on the basis of exports and the limited information available on production and consumption in the various producing areas.



Table 2 - FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS: World trade, 1951 with comparisons and forecast for 1952

(1,000 short tons)

Commodity	Total in fat or oil equivalent			
	Average 1935-39 1/	1950 1/	Estimate 1951	Forecast 1952
Edible vegetable oils:				
Cottonseed.....	190	147	105	125
Peanut.....	852	556	465	550
Soybean.....	440	350	525	450
Sunflower.....	32	150	130	140
Olive.....	170	164	80	120
Sesame.....	65	36	40	40
Total.....	1,749	1,403	1,345	1,425
Palm oils:				
Coconut.....	1,290	1,215	1,465	1,300
Palm kernel.....	360	420	385	400
Palm.....	540	547	540	580
Babassu kernel.....	20	22	25	25
Total.....	2,210	2,204	2,415	2,305
Industrial oils:				
Linseed.....	714	465	500	335
Castor.....	101	147	120	115
Rapeseed.....	45	50	65	60
Oiticica.....	4	11	10	10
Tung.....2/	89	85	50	50
Perilla.....	40	0	0	0
Total.....	993	758	745	570
Animal fats:				
Butter (fat content).....3/	460	425	395	405
Lard.....	180	300	370	325
Tallow and greases.....	235	425	375	375
Total.....	875	1,150	1,140	1,105
Marine oils:				
Whale.....	545	425	430	435
Sperm whale.....	30	55	90	100
Fish (including liver).....	135	135	125	120
Total.....	710	615	645	655
Grand total.....	6,537	6,130	6,290	6,060

1/ Revised.

2/ 1933-37 average.

3/ 1934-38 average.

In the animal fats group--which makes up another one-third of total world supplies--production is estimated at 8,885,000 tons. This is about 4 percent above 1950 and 7 percent above prewar. The increase from 1950 is explained largely by expanded lard and pork fat production in the United States and Europe. Tallow production is up sharply from prewar but down slightly from 1950. Butter still ranks as the largest single source of fat in the world, followed closely by lard (including unrendered pork fat).

Total production of marine oils reached 915,000 tons, up 7 percent from 1950 but still 15 percent below prewar. A sharp rise occurred in sperm oil because the demand was strong and the total catch of sperm whales was not limited by international agreement.

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE

About one-fourth of total production of fats, oils, and oilseeds--in terms of oil equivalent--enters world trade. Trade in 1951 was the highest of the postwar years and reached an estimated 6,290,000 tons (Table 2). Compared with 1950, there were a number of increases and decreases among the individual items. Most important, however, in raising the trade figure above 1950 was a 250,000-ton increase in coconut oil, mostly in the form of copra. This is by far the largest item of trade, accounting for more than 20 percent of the total. Palm oils as a group made up nearly 40 percent of the world trade although only 15 percent of production.

Other comparisons of 1951 with 1950 show decreases for the edible vegetable oil group where a sharp rise in soybean oil exports failed to offset decreases in cottonseed, peanut, and olive oils. Trade in industrial oils was down slightly because decreases in castor and tung were not offset by increased shipments of linseed oil. Trade in animal fats also decreased slightly. Heavy lard purchases in the United States by the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia failed to offset declines in tallow exports from the United States and Argentina and a net decline in butter exports from the major surplus-producing countries.

The last column of Table 2 contains forecasts of probable trade volume in 1952. Because of many unforeseen factors, no great reliability is intended in the absolute figures; their major purpose is to show the probable direction of changes in trade.

Trade in edible vegetable oils, for example, is expected to recover in 1952. Improved peanut crops in Africa and increased cottonseed production in the United States are important considerations. These should more than offset a probable decline in soybean oil trade resulting from sharply reduced imports by Spain and Italy from the United States. On the other hand, present indications are that trade in the important palm oil group may decline mainly because the Philippines and Indonesia do not expect to maintain their 1951 rate of copra production during 1952.



Another substantial decline is indicated for linseed oil largely because Argentina exported 355,000 tons (seed and oil in terms of oil) in 1951 and only has 118,000 tons in sight for 1952. The United States and other countries are expected to offset some of this decline from Argentina but the direction is sharply downward. Lard trade may also decline in 1952 since there is no certainty that the heavy purchases of the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia in 1951 will be repeated by these or other countries in 1952.

Thus, on an over-all basis, trade may be down slightly in 1952, even though 1951 production is at record levels. The production increase for 1951 is weighted heavily by the 1951 olive harvest, but the oil which will be consumed mainly in 1952, is not an important trade item. In fact, a large crop tends to reduce world trade in fats and oils because the olive-producing countries then have less need for imports of other edible oils. Also the 1952 copra trade is dependent on 1952 copra production (rather than the previous year) and copra production is expected to decrease as indicated above.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

#### WORLD 1951 DRIED FIG PACK BELOW AVERAGE <sup>1/</sup>

The 1951 preliminary estimate of the dried fig pack in the leading commercial producing countries is 171,400 short tons (revised) compared with 182,200 tons in 1950 and 196,700 tons in 1949. The present estimate is 14 percent below the 10-year (1940-49) average of 198,600 tons and 15 percent below the 5-year (1945-49) average of 201,700 tons.

The present estimate shows a small decline from the estimate made in November for Italy and Turkey but an increase for Syria-Lebanon and the United States. The quality of the 1951 foreign pack generally was lower than normal and in some countries resulted in considerable difficulties on exports.

On January 1, 1952 it was estimated that about 29,800 short tons of all grades and qualities remained in the Mediterranean Basin countries or about 21 percent of the 1951 pack. A year ago the remaining stocks were estimated at 39,800 tons. The largest stocks remain in Algeria and Italy. Turkey is estimated to have about 4,400 tons of which not more than 300 tons are thought to be of suitable quality for export to the United States.

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<sup>1/</sup> A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

FIGS, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries  
1951 with comparisons.

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Algeria	Argentina	Greece	Italy	Portugal 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:					
1940-49	21,900	800	22,800	73,400	9,500
1945-49	27,500	900	24,500	65,000	9,300
Annual:					
1945	10,400	300	19,800	59,200	5,500
1946	22,700	1,300	21,400	60,500	12,100
1947	48,600	1,000	27,800	66,000	11,400
1948	21,600	1,100	26,700	67,500	8,500
1949	34,200	600	26,600	71,800	8,900
1950 2/	22,700	600	24,700	64,400	16,800
1951 2/ 3/	33,000	500	27,500	39,600	12,000
	Syria- Lebanon	Turkey	Foreign total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:					
1940-49	5,600	31,500	165,500	33,100	198,600
1945-49	9,600	32,300	168,500	33,200	201,700
Annual:					
1945	11,200	28,600	135,000	32,600	167,600
1946	10,900	38,500	167,400	36,600	204,000
1947	9,500	37,400	201,700	38,000	239,700
1948	9,400	35,200	170,000	30,300	200,300
1949	4,200	22,000	168,300	28,400	196,700
1950 2/	3,300	25,300	157,800	24,400	182,200
1951 2/ 3/	4,200	26,400	142,200	29,200	171,400

1/ Merchantable figs only. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Revised.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.



## UNITED STATES: Imports of dried figs

(Crop year, September-August)

Countries	Average		Annual			
	1941/42-	1946/47-	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 2/
	1950/51	1950/51				
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece	695	1,387	797	1,759	3,310	1,268
Italy	79	158	216	136	134	3/ 208
Portugal	62	114	4	73	491	317
Turkey	555	749	366	501	1,057	361
Others	2	4	1/	1/	8	211
Total	1,393	2,412	1,383	2,469	5,000	2,365

1/ Less than one-half ton.

2/ 3 months - September through November.

Compiled from official sources of the Bureau of the Census.

3/ Included in others for November.

The 1951-52 export season for the Mediterranean Basin countries has been a disappointing one due primarily to the small pack and poor quality. The principal exporting countries all report having received more complaints than normal from foreign importers on quality.

Exports from the Mediterranean countries to December 31, 1951 are estimated to have totalled about 39,300 short tons which is about 23 percent of the 1951 pack in those countries. Greece appears to be the leading exporting country this season with an estimated 11,600 tons, followed by Algeria and Turkey with somewhat over 10,000 tons each. It appears Western Germany, Austria, the United Kingdom and France were the principal buyers in the order named. The United States was a good outlet but rejections because of low quality ran high and most foreign shippers, especially in Italy, Greece and Turkey are rather discouraged with this trade.

At mid-season, most of the principal exporting countries are about through shipping edible figs because of the quality. Industrial figs are still available in most countries and sales are still being made.--By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.



# COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

## TOBACCO

### U.K. LEAF TOBACCO IMPORTS AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO EXPORTS HIGHER

The United Kingdom's imports of unmanufactured tobacco, stripped and unstripped, during 1951 were reported by the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December 1951, at 16 percent above 1950 and 18 percent above 1949. Exports of manufactured tobacco products (excluding snuff) during the 1951 calendar year were 18 percent higher than 1950 and 9 percent higher than 1949.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, stripped and unstripped, during 1951 totaled 355.1 million pounds, as compared with 305.8 million pounds in 1950 and 301.2 million pounds in 1949. The 1951 unmanufactured tobacco imports consisted of 306.3 million pounds of unstripped and 48.8 million pounds of stripped tobacco.

### UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of Unmanufactured Tobacco 1951, with Comparisons

Country of origin	Stripped			Unstripped		
	1951	1950	1949	1951	1950	1949
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United States .....	1,101	1,066	3,557	210,807	142,634	150,560
Southern Rhodesia .....	9,697	7,666	11,825	40,737	53,409	34,582
Nyasaland .....	5,159	6,504	6,277	10,907	10,896	11,499
India .....	32,527	40,590	32,472	7,865	7,549	5,889
Canada .....	-	-	-	21,637	15,767	12,878
Other British Countries .....	319	696	1,021	2,802	3,319	2,592
Netherlands .....	-	-	-	3,799	1,797	493
Greece .....	-	-	-	1,273	1,039	5,843
Turkey .....	-	-	-	3,159	10,768	19,981
Other Foreign Countries .....	5	118	13	3,260	1,986	1,681
Total .....	48,808	56,640	55,165	306,246	249,164	245,998

Source: Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December 1951.

The United States, the most important source of unmanufactured tobacco in 1951, supplied 211.9 million pounds, or 60 percent of total imports. This compares with 143.7 million pounds; or 47 percent in 1950, and 154.1 million pounds, or 51 percent, in 1949. Southern Rhodesia, the United Kingdom's second most important source of unmanufactured tobacco in 1951, supplied 50.4 million pounds; in 1950 Southern Rhodesia supplied 61.1 million pounds and 46.4 million pounds in 1949. During 1951, India ranked third, with 40.4 million pounds; in 1950, 48.2 million pounds; and in 1949, 38.4 million pounds. Canada ranked fourth, with 21.6 million pounds in 1951. In 1950, Canada supplied 15.8 million pounds, and 12.9 million in 1949. Other sources supplying the remaining 31.1 million pounds, or about 9 percent, during 1951 included the Netherlands, Greece, and Turkey, as well as Nyasaland and other British areas.

The United States supplied 69 percent of the 1951 unstripped tobacco imports, as compared with 57 percent in 1950 and 61 percent in 1949. Southern Rhodesia supplied only 13 percent of the unstripped tobacco in 1951, as compared with about 21 percent in 1950 and 14 percent in 1949. Canada ranked next during 1951, with 7 percent, 6 percent in 1950, and 5 percent in 1949. India, the most important supplier

UNITED KINGDOM: Exports of Manufactured Tobacco Products  
To Specified Countries in 1951, With Comparisons <sup>1/</sup>

Country of Destination	1951	1950	1949
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
British West Africa	2,656	2,807	3,100
British East Africa	452	276	487
British Malaya	19,130	15,704	16,569
Hong Kong	2,047	1,801	2,347
Australia	8,781	6,469	7,177
Aden	896	1,149	1,047
Other British Countries	5,091	4,591	4,702
Irish Republic	29	36	357
Belgian Congo	3,023	2,381	2,389
Germany	2,320	2,230	2,008
Egypt	1,206	1,208	1,227
Denmark	250	372	386
Sweden	162	180	745
Iceland	94	135	241
Belgium	189	254	395
Other Foreign Countries	5,045	3,893	4,159
TOTAL	51,371	43,486	47,336

<sup>1/</sup> Excluding Snuff.

Source: Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December 1951.



of stripped tobacco during 1951, supplied 66 percent of all stripped imports to the United Kingdom. Southern Rhodesia ranked second in importance during 1951 by supplying 20 percent of the stripped tobacco; Nyasaland ranked third, with 11 percent; and the United States fourth, with 2 percent. The other 1 percent of stripped tobacco was supplied by numerous other countries.

The United Kingdom's 1951 exports of manufactured tobacco (excluding snuff) totaled 51.4 million pounds. This is comparable to 43.5 million pounds in 1950 and 47.3 in 1949. Cigarette exports constituted 48.8 million pounds, or 95 percent of the total 1951 manufactured tobacco exports. This compares with 94 percent in 1950 and 95 percent in 1949. The remaining exports were made up of "all other sorts and all other descriptions" of tobacco products except snuff. British Malaya, the most important 1951 export outlet, took 37 percent of the total manufactured tobacco. Australia, second most important outlet, took about 17 percent; other British countries ranked third, taking 10 percent; Belgian Congo, fourth, with 6 percent; British West Africa, fifth, with 5 percent; and Germany, sixth, with 5 percent. The remaining 20 percent was taken by numerous other countries including Hong Kong, Denmark, Sweden, Iceland, Belgium, Egypt, and British East Africa.--By Claude E. Dobbins, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

#### FIRST CIGARETTE FACTORY FOR PANAMA

The Republic of Panama is to have its first factory for the manufacture of cigarettes, cigars, and pipe tobacco ready for operation within about 6 months, according to V. B. Holmes, American Embassy, Panama City.

Panamena de Tabaco S. A. signed a contract with the Panamanian Ministers of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry on January 14, 1952, authorizing this organization to operate a cigarette, cigar, and pipe tobacco factory, which is expected to be located near Panama City. No data are available as to the capacity of this factory.

By the Panamanian Government's Decree No. 12, the Panamena de Tabaco, S.A. is reportedly exempt from import duty on machinery and material to be used for the manufacture of tobacco products and is also reportedly exempt from tax on the manufactured products for a period of 25 years.

#### THAILAND'S FLUE-CURED PRODUCTION HIGHER

Thailand's 1951-52 flue-cured tobacco crop is estimated at 19 percent above the 1950-51 harvest, according to the American Embassy, Bangkok.

The country's 1951-52 flue-cured leaf harvest is estimated at 16.5 million pounds from 56,000 acres, as compared with 14.0 million pounds from 45,600 acres in 1950-51. Yield per acre during 1951-52 is estimated at 295 pounds, compared with 306 pounds during 1950-51. These data were published through error as Thailand's estimated tobacco production in Foreign Crops and Markets, Vol. 64, January 21, 1952.



FATS AND OILSINDIA IMPOSES SHARP QUOTA RESTRICTIONS  
ON CASTOR EXPORTS

The Government of India imposed sharp export-quota restrictions on castor beans and oil early in January for the January-June 1952 licensing period, according to the American Embassy, New Delhi, and the American Consulate General, Madras.

The quotas permit castor oil export by established exporters of castor oil at the rate of 15 percent of their basic year exports of castor oil. For established exporters of castor beans, quotas of castor oil will be given in lieu of beans at the rate of 15 percent of their basic year exports of castor beans converted at the ratio of 100 long tons of seed to 37 tons of oil. The base year for purposes of quota allotments is any one year during the 3-year period 1948-49, 1949-50, and 1950-51 (April-March) selected by the exporter as the most advantageous to him (see Foreign Crops and Markets, September 24, 1951). In those instances where a quota of more than 50 tons is issued to an exporter, a minimum of 20 tons must be shipped to Australia under that quota. The announcement also requires that no more than 50 percent of a given quota can be shipped in the period from January to March 1952. However, there will be no objection to an exporter shipping his entire quota in the second quarter, that is, April-June 1952. The Government thus is steadily implementing its declared policy of promoting oil exports in preference to oilseeds by allowing export quotas of castor oil in lieu of castor beans.

According to a trade association official, castor oil exports in the basic 3-year period were heavy from the port of Bombay. This source estimated Bombay's share of the 15 percent export quota at 6,000 to 7,000 tons and Madras' share at about 600 tons.

General dissatisfaction was reflected in Indian trade circles over what is regarded as an unduly restrictive policy. Among dollar earners, according to the Trade, castor beans and oil are important items and where there are bright prospects for India to export as much as possible, it is felt that the opportunity should not be lost. Moreover, the Trade stresses the fact that the first quarter of the year is the best period for India to export castor beans and oil as demand for Indian products is greater before the Brazilian crop is available.

Crop prospects are unusually good this year. The output (January-April) is forecast at 134,000 short tons, compared with 119,000 last year. The Trade is of the opinion that if one-third of this quantity were reserved for indigenous use, some 88,000 tons could be exported as beans or oil.

INDIAN EXPORT QUOTAS FOR LINSEED  
OIL, JANUARY-JUNE 1952

India's export quotas for linseed oil for the period January-June 1952 were announced by the Export Control Authorities in Calcutta on January 9, 1952, reports H. C. Voorhees, American Embassy, New Delhi. The trade notice which originated in the Office of the Chief Controller of Exports, New Delhi, was as follows:

"It is hereby notified for the information of the Trade that for the period January-June 1952 quotas for export of linseed oil will be granted to established shippers of linseed oil and linseed in the following manner:

- (1) Established exporters of linseed oil will be given quotas at 25 percent of the exports of linseed oil effected by individual shippers during the basic year chosen by them.
- (2) Established exporters of linseed will also be given quotas at 25 percent of their basic year exports of linseed converted in terms of oil (for conversion the formula that will be adopted is 3 tons of seed is equal to 1 ton of oil).

The above quotas will be valid for export for all permissible destinations - including Pakistan. Quota slips will be issued against which shipping bills may be filed by shippers with formal applications and treasury receipt for each destination and for each consignee separately. Firms who file claims for quotas as established shippers for the first time after the 31st December 1951 will not be given any allotment.

"50 percent of the quota released in the above manner can be availed of by each shipper for shipment during the first quarter ending March 1952. In case no shipment is effected in the first quarter the entire quota can be utilized for shipment in the second quarter. If for any valid reason a shipper is not able to utilize his entire quota by the 30th June 1952, extension will be granted for a period not exceeding six weeks but such extension will be granted for only 50 percent of the quota."

The Government of India's decision to allow the export of linseed oil on a quota basis first was published in a Press Note issued in New Delhi on July 13, 1951. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, August 6, 1951, page 126.)

Production of flaxseed in India has decreased from the prewar average of 18,096,000 bushels. The 1950-51 output of flaxseed was estimated at 15,400,000 bushels, a decrease of more than one million from the previous year. Unofficial forecasts indicate that flaxseed production in 1951-52 is not likely to exceed 15,000,000 bushels.



# CEYLON REVISES EXPORT DUTY ON COCONUT PRODUCTS

A new sliding scale of export duties on copra, coconut oil, desiccated coconut, and fresh coconuts was announced by the Ceylon Government and became effective on December 10, 1951. The rates applicable to copra, estate No. 1 grade, are listed in the following tabulation:

f.o.b. price per ton :			Export duty per long ton
From	To	:	
Rupees $\frac{1}{2}$ :			
up	to	:	
840	1,080	:	Rs. 160
:	:	:	Rs. 160 plus 40 percent of amount by which
:	:	:	f.o.b. price exceeds Rs. 840.
1,080	1,320	:	Rs. 256 plus 50 percent of amount by which
:	:	:	f.o.b. price exceeds Rs. 1,080.
1,320	1,560	:	Rs. 376 plus 60 percent of amount by which
:	:	:	f.o.b. price exceeds Rs. 1,320.
1,560 and over	:	:	Rs. 520 plus 70 percent of amount by which
		:	f.o.b. price exceeds Rs. 1,560.

$\frac{1}{2}$  One rupee - U.S. \$0.21.

The duty on coconut oil, desiccated coconut, and fresh coconuts is calculated on a percentage basis of the amount of duty on a ton of copra. This rate was amended for coconut oil and desiccated coconut effective December 24, 1951. On coconut oil the export duty per ton is at a rate equivalent to 80 percent of the duty levied on a ton of copra (revised downward from 90 percent established on December 10). The duty on desiccated coconut is placed at 60 percent of the duty levied on a ton of copra (also adjusted downward from 70 percent). The duty on fresh coconuts is 25 percent of that levied on a ton of copra.

## INDONESIA FORECASTS REDUCED COPRA EXPORTS IN 1952

The Republic of Indonesia expects to export approximately 320,000 long tons of copra during the calendar year 1952. If this forecast is realized, exports would be slightly above the 1949 level of 303,400 tons and about one-third above the 1950 level of 238,075 tons, but would represent only 70 percent of the postwar high of 458,729 tons shipped during 1951. These totals do not include unrecorded shipments to Malaya which averaged about 90,000 tons per year during 1949 to 1951.

During the month of January 1952 copra exports totaled 32,141 tons and were consigned to the following countries: Western Germany 15,869 tons; United Kingdom 10,500; France 3,148; and Denmark 2,624 tons. Incomplete purchase reports list 23,100 tons purchased in East Indonesia and 6,100 tons in West Borneo. Deliveries to oil mills amounted to 6,465 tons. Purchases and exports during February were estimated at 31,500 and 24,600 tons, respectively.



Copra buying prices in East Indonesia were reduced on February 1, 1952, to 95 rupiahs per quintal and are guaranteed until March 1. Converted at the new foreign exchange rate of 11.40 rupiahs to the U.S. dollar, this price would be equivalent to \$84.67 per long ton.

#### LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

##### **SOUTH AFRICA PLACES EMBARGO ON EXPORTS OF PORK PRODUCTS.**

The South African government banned further exports of canned pork products from the Union on January 22, 1952 due to the long-term prospects of a vital meat shortage in the country, according to J. L. Dougherty, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Pretoria.

The widespread effects of the drought since late October in the western Transvaal, western Orange Free State and the Cape Province have had a deteriorating effect on the livestock industry. Some producers have claimed that it is the worst drought since 1932-33. This situation is responsible for the government's action in prohibiting the exports of pork products.

Although current supplies of meat have been temporarily favorable, this situation is not expected to continue for any extended period of time as the livestock presently reaching markets is from drought-stricken areas. Cattle have been hit harder by the drought than other types of livestock and their condition upon arrival at markets is extremely poor.

If and when the drought is alleviated, it is then expected that the meat shortage will become more acute than ever before. Producers will then want to hold their livestock for fattening and breeding purposes with the result that smaller than normal quantities of livestock, especially cattle, will be expected to reach the marketing centers.

##### **POSTWAR INCREASE IN U.K. WOOL AND TEXTILE EXPORTS HALTED**

A further reduction in the value of United Kingdom exports of wool and wool textiles occurred during December 1951. The total value of December exports of raw wool, wool waste, noils, rags, tops, yarns, cloth, carpets, blankets and other wool manufacturers was about \$36 million. Comparable figures were \$42 million in November 1951 and \$45 million in December 1950.

The value of these exports in the calendar year 1951 was about \$594 million, which compares with \$471 million in 1950, and \$328 million in 1949. This increase in 1951 value over 1950 was not due to a corresponding rise in the year's total volume exports, as there was a reduction in the quantities of all items exported except carpets. The higher value for 1951 was attributable to growing exports in the early months of the year, when prices of wool manufactures were greatly in excess of 1950 levels. During the course of 1951, monthly exports of wool products began to fall below the volume of corresponding months in 1950, tops being the first to decline, then yarns, followed by wool cloth in September. By that month the general decline in

shipments and the drop in prices were reflected in export values, and in October, November and December the value of total exports of wool textiles each month was lower than in the corresponding month in 1950.

Among the principal products, the largest reductions in 1951 volume exports, in comparison with 1950, were as follows: British grown wool, 40 percent; wool tops, 30 percent; wool and hair yarns, 25 percent; wool blankets, 44 percent; the small reduction of 7 percent in wool cloth exports was due to the high buildup in shipments in the early months of the year. Carpets were in the exceptional position of showing a volume increase, equal to 14 percent, over 1950.

The following tables give in detail total British exports since 1946 and exports to the United States since 1949:

UNITED KINGDOM: Exports of Wool and Wool Manufacturers  
1946-51.  
(In Millions)

Commodity	Unit	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Raw wool 1/	Pounds	41.1	25.6	20.7	31.4	44.5	26.9
Wool waste	"	12.1	15.3	13.8	24.8	32.5	23.6
Wool noils	"	1.1	5.2	13.1	12.3	16.9	13.0
Wool and Hair rags	"	31.3	23.3	25.2	28.5	43.5	35.4
Wool tops	"	29.0	38.5	59.5	60.1	72.9	49.4
Wool and Hair yarn	"	15.4	14.5	21.0	29.0	35.2	26.6
Wool blankets	"	9.7	6.1	13.4	10.8	8.9	5.0
Woolen and worsted cloth	Sq.yds.	73.3	75.9	104.7	106.0	117.3	109.2
Wool carpets	"	3.6	6.9	10.5	10.5	12.2	13.9

1/ British grown, and imported wool cleaned, scoured and carbonized.

Source: Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

UNITED KINGDOM: Exports of Wool and Wool Manufacturers  
to the United States, 1949-51.  
(In Thousands)

Commodity	Unit	1949	1950	1951
Raw wool 1/	Pounds	2,115	8,010	3,430
Wool waste	"	2,822	4,860	3,142
Wool noils	"	5,133	9,205	7,892
Wool and Hair rags	"	3,940	6,266	3,265
Wool tops	"	237	585	386
Woolen yarn	"	73	64	23
Worsted yarn	"	242	385	139
Woolen and worsted cloth	Sq. yds.	6,572	13,880	13,145
Carpets	Sq. yds.	129	414	558

1/ British grown, and imported wool cleaned, scoured and carbonized.

Source: Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.



An analysis of United Kingdom exports by value to principal market indicates the same general pattern for the past 3 years. Exports to Canada in 1951 were valued at about \$80 million; to United States \$56 million; to South Africa \$34 million; to Latin America about \$11 million; to other British Commonwealth and Dominion \$126 million and to all other foreign countries about \$290 million.

Exports of British wool and wool textiles to the United States by volume fell off considerably in 1951 as compared with 1950 with the exception of cloth which was only slightly lower and carpets which showed an actual increase.--By Eugene T. Ransom, based upon Bradford Consular Wool Report prepared by Charles V. Dermott.

#### COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

##### PROSPECTS FOR PERUVIAN COTTON PRODUCTION IN 1952

The outlook for the 1951-52 Tanguis cotton crop in Peru, to be picked from April through July, is excellent, according to Roy O. Westley, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Lima. Weather conditions throughout the growing season thus far have favored the development of the crop. Only minor insect attacks have been reported, with sufficient control equipment available this year to prevent serious damage. Production of Tanguis during the current season may exceed the 340,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) harvested in 1950-51.

The prospects for a good Pima cotton crop, to be picked during the 1952-53 season, are still speculative because of the short supply of water available for irrigation in the northern Piura Valley where the bulk of the Pima cotton is grown. This will be the third consecutive year that production of Pima has been seriously hampered by shortages of water. The 1950-51 and 1951-52 crops amounted to 27,000 and 29,000 bales, respectively, compared with the 67,000 bales harvested in 1949-50.

One of the most important factors encouraging increased cotton production in Peru is the level of prices which have prevailed during the past year. Prices of Tanguis, Type 3-1/2, (exclusive of export and other taxes totaling about 38 cents a pound) reached a peak equivalent to 54 U. S. cents a pound on the Lima spot market in the middle of March 1951. Following a steady decline through August the price again rose to about 39 cents a pound on December 11, 1951, and was most recently quoted at almost 36 cents on February 6, 1952. Prices of Pima cotton, which followed a corresponding trend with a high of 64 cents a pound for Type 1 in the middle of March 1951, are currently quoted in Peru at about 51 cents. With cotton prices at this level, Peruvian growers have attempted to increase irrigated acreage by extending irrigation canals and installing pumps for recovery of ground water. No data are available as yet showing the results of these efforts to increase cotton acreage.

Exports of cotton from Peru during August 1951 through January 1952 totaled 130,000 bales compared with almost 180,000 bales exported during the corresponding period of the 1950-51 season. Of the 130,000 bales exported during the current season almost half, or 64,000 bales, was shipped to the United Kingdom, with 15,000 bales exported to Belgium and 10,000 bales to the United States.



## Foreign Crops and Markets

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS  
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1952	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. US¢ a lb.	
					Spot quo- tation	Export & inter- mediate taxes
<u>Alexandria</u>		: Kantar				
Ashmouni, FG.....	2-14	: 99.05 lbs.	: Tallari	: 1/ 108.10	: 62.22	: 11.51
Ashmouni, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 1/ 92.35	: 53.16	: 11.51
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 1/ 84.10	: 48.41	: 11.51
Karnak, FG.....	"	: "	: "	: 1/ 198.55	: 114.29	: 11.51
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 1/ 159.00	: 91.52	: 11.51
Karnak, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 1/ 116.55	: 67.09	: 11.51
<u>Bombay</u>		: Candy				
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	: Rupee	: 2/ 810.00	: 21.53	: 21.26
Broach Vijay, Fine....	"	: "	: "	: 3/ 915.00	: 24.32	: 21.26
<u>Karachi</u>		: Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine....	2-13	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	: 110.50	: 40.51	: 13.85
289F Sind, SG, Fine....	"	: "	: "	: 111.00	: 40.70	: 13.85
289F Punjab, SG, Fine..	"	: "	: "	: 115.00	: 42.16	: 13.85
<u>Buenos Aires</u>		: Metric ton				
Type B.....	2-14	: 2204.6 lbs.	: Peso	: 8600.00	: 78.02	: 7.28
<u>Lima</u>		: Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2...	2-12	: 101.4 lbs.	: Sol	: 4/ 512.00	: 32.96	: 10.78
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: (not quoted)		
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "	: (not quoted)		
<u>Recife</u>		: Arroba				
Mata, Type 4.....	2-14	: 33.07 lbs.	: Cruzeiro	: 5/ 290.00	: 47.71	: 2.4% ad
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: (not quoted)		: valorem
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	: "	: "	: 5/ 450.00	: 74.04	: " "
<u>Sao Paulo</u>						
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 295.00	: 48.53	: 3.0% ad
<u>Torreon</u>		: Sp. quintal				: valorem
Middling, 15/16".....		: 101.4 lbs.	: Peso			
<u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>						
Orleans av.Mid. 15/16"	"	: Pound	: Cent	: XXXXX	: 40.22	: -----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Prices received too late for inclusion in last week's table: Alexandria, February 7, 1952, in tallaris per kantar with U.S. cents per pound in parentheses, Ashmouni, FG, 108.10 (62.22); Ashmouni, Good, 92.35 (53.16); Ashmouni, FGF, 84.10 (48.41); Karnak, FG, 198.55 (114.29); Karnak, Good, 159.00 (91.52); Karnak, FGF, 116.55 (67.09); taxes 11.51 U.S. cents.

2/ Reported 810.00 (21.53) to 820.00 (21.80--ceiling).

3/ Reported 915.00 (24.32) to 925.00 (24.59--ceiling).

4/ For delivery out of the next crop.

5/ Seller.

